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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/729,644	12/05/2003	Paul Marinier	I-2-0430.1US	1132
24374	7590	05/08/2007	EXAMINER	
VOLPE AND KOENIG, P.C. DEPT. ICC UNITED PLAZA, SUITE 1600 30 SOUTH 17TH STREET PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103			LY, NGHI H	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		2617		
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		05/08/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/729,644	MARINIER, PAUL
	Examiner Nghi H. Ly	Art Unit 2617

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 February 2007.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-13 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 14-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) 1-13 are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 02/21/07 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

On pages 8 and 9 of applicant's remarks, applicant argues that Sato does not teach the features as recited in claim 14.

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). In this case, Stewart (not Sato) teaches the limitations as stated in applicant's remarks page 8, and the combination of Sato and Stewart teaches the limitations as recited in claim 14. In addition, applicant's attention is directed to the teaching of Sato and Stewart in claim 14 below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 14, 16 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sato (US 2003/0060976A1) in view of Stewart (US 6,546,257).

Regarding claim 14, Sato teaches a wireless transmit/receive unit (WTRU) (see fig.1, unit A or B) for participating in cooperative positioning (see Abstract and [0028]) comprising: a receiver configured to receive positioning information regarding a selected target-WTRU and to receive signals from the selected target-WTRU (see Abstract and [0028]), a processor (see fig.2, system controller 21 or see fig.4, system controller 41) configured to perform position measurements regarding the selected target-WTRU based on the received requests for positioning information and the signals received from the selected target-WTRU for purposes of performing the position measurements (see Abstract and [0028]).

Sato does not specifically disclose a receiver configured to receive requests for positioning information from a wireless network base station, a transmitter configured to transmit results of position measurements as positioning information to the wireless network base station and a memory for storing a number of instances where positioning information is provided for account credit verification.

Stewart teaches a receiver configured to receive requests for positioning information from a wireless network base station (see column 8, lines 63-67), a transmitter configured to transmit results of position measurements as positioning information to the wireless network base station (see column 8, lines 63-67) and a memory for storing a number of instances where positioning information is provided for account credit verification (see column 8, lines 27-39 and column 12, lines 7-12).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Stewart into the system of Sato in order to provide geographically relevant promotional information to a predetermined location associated with a mobile (see Stewart, column 1, line 65 to column 2, line 2).

Regarding claim 16, the Sato further teaches a display for displaying the number of instances where positioning information is provided to the system (see fig.2, item 14, or fig.4, item 34).

Regarding claim 17, the combination of Sato and Stewart further teaches the request for positioning information is broadcast and includes the spreading code of the selected target-WTRU (see Stewart, column 5, lines 3-7).

4. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sato (US 2003/0060976A1) in view of Stewart (US 6,546,257) and further in view of Robert (US 6,169,497).

Regarding claim 15, the combination of Sato and Stewart teaches claim 14. The combination of Sato and Stewart does not specifically disclose a switch for enabling and disabling the ability of the WTRU to respond to positioning requests received from the system.

Robert teaches a switch for enabling and disabling the ability of the WTRU to respond to positioning requests received from the system (see column 2, lines 4-23).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Robert into the system of Sato and Stewart so that the user can select the transmission of an activation or initial signal

from a portable control unit to the target to initiate broadcast of the communication signal (see Robert, column 2, lines 18-21).

5. Claims 18 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sato (US 2003/0060976A1) in view of Stewart (US 6,546,257) and further in view of Official notice.

Regarding claim 18, the combination of Sato and Stewart teaches claim 14. The combination of Sato and Stewart does not specifically disclose the WTRU has determined its own position with a degree of confidence that is above a predetermined value. However, the examiner takes Office notice such feature as recited in very well known in the art.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Sato and Stewart for providing a method as claimed, for determining the position of the WTRU.

Regarding claim 19, the combination of Sato and Stewart teaches claim 14. The combination of Sato and Stewart does not specifically disclose the positioning information accepted by the wireless network base station is limited to positioning information with a degree of confidence above a predetermined level. However, the examiner takes Office notice such feature as recited in very well known in the art.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Sato and Stewart for providing a method as claimed, for determining the position of the WTRU.

Conclusion

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nghi H. Ly whose telephone number is (571) 272-7911. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 am-5:30 pm Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Charles Appiah can be reached on (571) 272-7904. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

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For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Nghi H. Ly

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Nghi H. Ly".